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Aims: The Bipolar Functional Status Questionnaire (BFSQ) is a novel patient-reported instrument designed to assess day-to-day functioning among patients with bipolar disorder. The development and psychometric evaluation of the BFSQ are described.

Methods: Constructs of the BFSQ were identified through literature review, expert consultation, and patient interviews. Iterative sets of interviews with additional patients were conducted to inform item reduction and revisions. 596 patients completed the BFSQ and a series of other patient- and clinician-reported health assessments during a multi-site validation study. Participants included three patient groups: 148 patients who were hypomanic or recently recovered from a manic episode within the last month, 215 patients who were currently depressed or recently recovered from a dysthymic episode within the last month, and 233 patients whose mood had been stable for a minimum of 2 months. Test-retest was assessed in 187 stable patients using data from a second administration. Additional analysis evaluated the factor structure, internal consistency, reliability, and validity.

Results: Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses indicated that a one-factor structure best fit the data, providing support for a total score. Item-level descriptive statistics, Cronbach's alphas, and validity correlations all met standard criteria. Furthermore, the BFSQ demonstrated superior ability to discriminate among the three subgroups.

Conclusions: The BFSQ is a psychometrically sound measure of functional status among bipolar patients. Efforts are underway to gather evidence for its responsiveness. The ultimate goal is for the BFSQ to facilitate the identification of treatments, which maximize functional status and ultimately improve patient adherence to treatment.

P0136

Frequency of comorbidity between bipolar disorder and substance abuse

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Aim: We want to study comorbidity between substance abuse and bipolar disorder in patients who have been examined in psychiatric department as outpatients.

Material: We examined 48 patients with bipolar disorder for two years and we investigated how many of the patients had the diagnosis of substance abuse. The diagnosis was according to DSM IV-TR diagnostic criteria. We used BPRS scale, Mini scale, GAF and self-report scale SF-36 Health Survey. Our patients were between 18 and 65 years old. They had done blood and urine tests.

Results: Men were more often substance abusers than women but it seems that it starts to change in the younger populations. 22% of our bipolar patients were in a lifetime period substance abusers, especially alcohol and cannabis and more seldom cocaine and heroin. The results of pharmacological treatment were better in patients who weren't substance abusers.

Discussion: Our findings are limited in a small population group. There is need to conduct further studies in which the patient's sample will be larger and the design of the studies will include more agents.

P0137

Change of prescription patterns for bipolar disorder in a clinical setting: A 6 year longitudinal survey

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Objective: A Survey of changes in prescription patterns for Bipolar Disorder in a clinical setting and of coherence to therapy guidelines..

Methods: We collected data about demographic variables, diagnosis and discharge medication of all patients diagnosed with bipolar disorder admitted to the University Clinic for Psychiatry I, Salzburg, between January 2002 and October 2007.

Results: 679 bipolar patients (373 female / 306 male) with a total number of 3217 admissions to our hospital during an observational period of almost 6 years were included in the survey.

Results and Conclusions: Since 2002, a substantial change of prescription patterns in bipolar patients has taken place, with a trend towards valproate and atypical antipsychotics and against lithium and typical antipsychotics. Modern antidepressants are routinely used in the treatment of bipolar depression. Combination strategies of two or more compounds are common. In general, adherence to treatment guidelines was high with the possible exception of very frequent use of antidepressants in bipolar depression.

P0138

Relationship between depression and hostility among teachers

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Objective: The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between depression and hostility among teacher.

Method: Participants were 531 teachers of education organization of Golestan province in Iran. The mean age of the participants was 37.49 years (SD = 5.58) and ages ranged from 21 to 50 years old. There were 215 men and 316 women. Measures: All participants completed a questionnaire booklet containing one self-report measures: The Symptom Checklist-90-R (SCL-90-R).

Results: The results of the present study demonstrate that: 1) Correlation between depression and teacher's hostility is meaningful and positive ($r = 0.714$, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusions: The present study revealed that a more depression is associated with a high level of self-reported hostility.

Key words: hostility, Depression, Teachers

P0139

Long-term efficacy and safety of Aripiprazole in children (10-17 yo) with mania

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Background: There is limited published data from long-term pediatric bipolar clinical trials with which to guide appropriate treatment decisions. Long-term efficacy and safety of aripiprazole was investigated in this patient population.